

# The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1866.

## Foreign Immigration.

For the following timely hints on this subject we are indebted to our neighbor, the *Weekly Record*:

There are two great prejudices now cherished in some Southern minds against white immigration. The first relates to the introduction of strangers into our lovely and fruitful country; the other relates to the impracticability of their residence in the South.

We call them prejudices, for they are nothing more, being without a basis of sound reason.

Who were our grandfathers? French Protestants, English, Scotch, Irish and Germans. Who are we? Nothing more nor less than their descendants. Shall we presume to set up a law of exclusiveness against the further introduction of the races of which we are direct descendants? The attempt is unreasonable; it is absurd and puerile. We have no sneers for those who are able to boast a noble ancestry—albeit we may not think it of much practical value in this living age of effort and individual excellence. But we protest against allowing the question of pedigree to cripple us and to our children the resources of this glorious land only now awaiting the development of increased population.

What we are, the children and grand-children of these emigrants will become, with the simple difference that our children have the start in the race of naturalization, affluence and conformity to the country. But we protest on other ground. If our country has any peculiarities now, it is its accessibility to all order-loving, industrious and enterprising people, and to all intelligent and progressive enterprises. The wisest utterance that President Johnson has yet given forth is, "The day of monopolies is past," and we cannot deny that slavery was a monopoly to a very great extent. If the system had any weakness—considered in the light of political economy—it certainly was at this point, it is true, that its humanizing result in the protection and elevation of the African race was the compensating effect, and no doubt it was so to a great extent. But now the whole structure, politically, morally, commercially, socially and agriculturally, has dissolved. "Like the baseless fabric of a vision," and the monopoly being removed, as honest and intelligent men we are bound not merely to tolerate, but to invite the friction and progress that is the result of healthy competition in labor, and it is found for this section in white immigration alone.

The other prejudice is equally baseless. We do not deny but that there are particular sections, and perhaps particular employments, or certain sorts of culture, where the white man cannot operate; but how many square miles of rich virgin soil in the South invite the most delicate race to settle? We doubt too much in theories. We have too much of the "old fogy," stubborn spirit that will not be convinced. Our fathers came here, struggled and were happy before the African race ever came here, and the same thing can be repeated.

As to the fear that the white man will not come because the virgin soils of the West invite him, it is no objection at all. When the virgin soil of Minnesota and Oregon produces cotton and not corn and pumpkins, then may we entertain the fears we now cherish on that point.

Our readers must excuse us, but we expect to say something further on this subject, for it is the great political panacea.

## Mr. H. R. Pollard's Difficulty.

(From the *Richmond Dispatch*, June 28.)

In the Examiner of yesterday a card appeared signed by Mr. H. Rives Pollard, giving his version of the personal difficulty which occurred between him and Mr. Samuel James on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Pollard, in his card, says: "I now post him (Sam. James) as a liar, paltry and coward. Sam. James is further informed that the above card will be posted by me in all the hotels of the city and other public places between the hours of nine and ten o'clock this morning." Accordingly, at about nine o'clock on yesterday morning, a card signed by Mr. Pollard, a negro boy, saluted forth from his private room and walked down the street. Mr. Pollard was armed with a double-barrelled gun and two revolvers; the negro boy was armed with a paste pot, brush, and a bundle of handbills. After proceeding a few steps, Mr. Pollard and the boy crossed over to Blair's old store, at the corner of Eighth and Main streets. Here they halted and the boy posted one of the "cards" on the front of the store, while Mr. Pollard, gun in hand, paced up and down in front. A crowd collected, and Mr. Pollard, with the gun, and the boy with the paste pot, were surrounded by a swarm of white men and negroes, all attracted by the prospect of a "row." In the mean time, Mr. John James, a brother of Mr. Samuel James, accompanied by his father, Colonel James, had gone into the Spotswood, and it was rumored that Mr. John James had come out with the deliberate intention of taking up his brother's quarrel. The excitement became intense, when Recorder J. F. Regnault came up the street and told Mr. Pollard to consider himself under arrest for inciting to a breach of the peace. Mr. Pollard demurred to this, saying that no breach of the peace had been committed, and that he had a perfect right to be on the street with a loaded shot-gun. A rather sharp controversy then ensued. One of the bystanders advised Mr. Pollard not to submit to be arrested, but was immediately silenced by a policeman who was present. Mr. Pollard then, in company with Recorder Regnault and a policeman, proceeded to the Mayor's Court.

## SCENE IN THE COURT-ROOM.

A case of but little importance was being heard, when Recorder Regnault, Mr. Pollard, and the police officer entered the court. The shot-gun was carefully placed in a secluded corner, and the revolver was laid upon the judicial table. Recorder Regnault then said that he had seen Mr. Pollard on the corner of Eighth and Main streets with a loaded shot-gun in his hand, evidently guarding a "card" which had just been posted on Mr. Blair's store. Mr. Pollard was in a belligerent attitude; he had concealed weapons, and he had thought it his duty to arrest him. He stated that Mr. Pollard had refused to give up his arms, and had contested his (Mr. Regnault's) right to arrest him, but had finally come to the court.

The Mayor said that Mr. Regnault had done right, as it was as much the duty of a justice of the peace to prevent the commission of an offence as to cause an arrest to be made after an offence had been committed. From what he had heard, he had intended to make the arrest himself.

Mr. Pollard—Is a man liable to arrest for calling another man a coward? I have called many men cowards in the columns of the Examiner, as the files of that paper will prove, but have never been arrested before for so doing. I claim that I have the right to carry a gun when and where I please. I made no demonstration and committed no breach of the peace.

Mr. Regnault—The law was posted up bills, and Mr. Pollard was protecting him. The other party to the affair, Mr. James, had just gone into the Spotswood Hotel, and there was every reason to apprehend a collision and breach of the peace.

Mr. Pollard—James could have found me very easily if he had wanted to do so.

At this stage of the proceedings an officer was sent to arrest the Mr. James mentioned as having gone into the Spotswood; and during the absence of the officer Judge Crump and Colonel Ould, Mr. Pollard's counsel, came into Court. In a few minutes the officer returned, bringing with him Mr. John James, the brother of Mr. Samuel James, who stated that he was the person who went into the hotel, and that Mr. Samuel James was unable to be out on account of the injuries which he received upon the previous day.

At half-past ten o'clock Mr. Pollard was again called up.

Mayor—I do not intend to go into the examination of this case to-day, but will call Mr. Pollard to appear before me on to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Mr. Pollard—You speak of an examination. Is there any charge against me?

Mayor—I say that I will not go into the case. There was good reason to apprehend a breach of the peace, and although I knew nothing of the matter personally, I had determined myself to arrest all the parties concerned in it. Mr. James, however, is stated to be disabled and unable to go out.

Mr. Pollard—He is not disabled or injured, and I am prepared to prove it. I do not wish such a statement to go forth uncontradicted.

Mayor—I shall require you, Mr. Pollard, to give bail in the sum of four thousand dollars to appear before me on to-morrow.

Mr. Pollard—I would keep my obligation whether it was for three hundred dollars or three hundred thousand dollars.

Mayor—I will not go into any discussion, and must require four thousand dollars bail. I have never taken less than three thousand dollars in such cases.

Mr. Pollard—I was before your Honor upon a former occasion, and was only bailed in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Mayor—I do not remember how often before you have been before me, Mr. Pollard, but I have never taken three hundred dollars bail in such a case.

Mr. Dupre, of the Spotswood, was then tendered as bail. He stated that he possessed personal property to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars; but the Mayor declined to accept his security.

Mr. Pollard then offered his personal recognizance, but the Mayor said that he had no power to accept it.

Judge Crump suggested that Mr. Dupre might be sworn as to the value of his estate, and urged that under the circumstances a smaller bail might be taken.

Mayor—The mere posting of a threatening card is a violation of the law.

Mr. Pollard—I did not know it, and I am sure I did not wish to violate any law.

Mayor—The card published in the paper over Mr. Pollard's name constituted a misdemeanor, as it was well calculated to produce broils and fights. Then there was the pacing up and down the street, armed with a shot-gun and a pair of pistols. You, Mr. Pollard, must have expected a rencontre, and were prepared for it.

Mr. Pollard—I have habitually carried pistols on my person for the last ten years. My friends are out of the city, and I cannot give the required bail at this moment.

Mayor—You can have any reasonable time, and in the mean while remain in the custody of an officer.

Colonel James, the father of Messrs. Samuel and John James, then came forward and offered to be Mr. Pollard's security.

Mr. Pollard expressed very warmly his appreciation of the generous offer made by Colonel James, but declined it with thanks.

Judge Crump and Colonel Ould then gave bail in the sum of four thousand dollars for Mr. Pollard's appearance before the Mayor this morning.

The Mayor then asked Mr. John James whether he was the person who had the fight with Mr. Pollard. Mr. James replied that he was not, and was at once discharged.

All parties then left the court, and the curtain fell on the second act of this tragic drama of *Another Personal Difficulty*.

## STATEMENT OF MR. POLLARD.

Mr. Pollard states that he has telegraphed for his brother, Mr. E. A. Pollard, who is expected to arrive in this city on this (Thursday) morning, and that he will therefore leave all further settlement of his brother's affairs in his brother's own hands.

## The Express Companies.

(From the *Richmond Dispatch*, June 28.)

B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent of the National Express Company, of the Virginia Central, the Orange and Alexandria, the Virginia and Tidewater, and the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad Companies.

These are four separate suits brought in the several Circuit Courts in which the principal officers of the railroad companies are located. But, for convenience, the Judges of those Courts have agreed to assemble in this city to hear the argument of counsel, as the same principles are involved in all the cases. They are distributed as follows:

Central Railroad, Judge Lyons; Orange and Alexandria, Judge Meredith; Virginia and Tennessee, Judge Marshall; Petersburg and Weldon, Judge Chambers.

Judge Meredith sits in place of Judge Thomas, who is a stockholder in the Orange and Alexandria Road, and Judge Lyons in place of Judge Meredith.

The suits are brought to set aside the contracts between the express companies and the Adams Express Company on the ground that they are against public policy, illegal, and void, because they require the payment of such immense sums of money for express privileges as to amount to a denial of said privileges to others.

The respondent will not deny the contracts, but will defend them as not contrary to law, and not against "public policy," on the ground that the money procured through the contracts with the Adams Express Company enabled them to improve their roads, so seriously impaired by the late war, at a time when money was scarce, and with great difficulty; and that thus they promoted the public comfort and convenience, and therefore did not violate the "public policy." They will at the same time declare their roads open to all express companies who comply with the terms of the agreements with the Adams Express Company.

It is well known that the Adams Express Company has paid large sums of money, either as loans or advanced payments for the use of the roads, upon condition that no other Express Company shall enjoy the like privilege without the payment of like sums in advance. The sums thus advanced by the Adams Express Company are as follows:

To the Virginia Central Railroad annually, prepayment for freight, \$50,000.

To the Orange and Alexandria Railroad \$58,000 prepaid for the first year, and an equal amount for three successive years, provided the freights charged shall not exceed that aggregate.

To the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad a loan of \$50,000.

To the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad \$70,000 per annum, prepayment for freight.

Judge Marshall had not arrived yesterday, but is expected here to-day. If so, the argument of counsel will be at once proceeded with. There is a strong array of legal ability enlisted on both sides.

The counsel are: For the plaintiff—J. B. Baldwin, of Augusta, and John D. Imboden, Page & Maury, and Ould & Carrington, of this city.

For the defendants—Lyons & August, and John B. Young, of this city; Deane Smith, of Baltimore, and Captain R. G. Pegram, of Petersburg.

## The Freedmen's Bureau.

JACKSON, MISS., June 26.—Generals Steedman and Fullerton's investigations in Mississippi disclose abundant evidence of dishonesty in the management on the part of Bureau agents, most of whom, however, have been recently removed.

Under Colonel Thomas' administration great irregularities prevailed at Columbus. According to the statements of citizens fees were taken for the approval of contracts and for procuring labor. Bribes were received, and the two first agents appointed returned enriched. At Granada Chaplain Livermore, a reverend Bureau agent there, displayed remarkable speculative propensities. He charged fees ranging from a quarter of a dollar upwards for every conceivable thing—fees for marrying freedmen and fees for permits to marry. No fish was too small that came into his net. One darkey owed him a dollar and a half and had only a dollar to meet the claim. Livermore took his wallet and jack knife for the balance. He sold pork, potatoes, and captured mules to citizens. He made arrests, and convicted or acquitted according to the pecuniary argument employed. When his real practices were exposed he offered fifty dollars to anyone who would use sufficient influence to keep him in his position. This man declares his intention of returning to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. He was removed in February last by Col. Thomas, and placed under arrest for a short time, but nothing further was done with him. Like Gen. Saxton, he took his record with him.

The Bureau duties in this State are now discharged most satisfactorily exclusively by the military officers of the department.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Hydrophobia is usually inferred to be communicated from the saliva secreted from the glands at the root of the teeth of a rabid dog. There was a young man at Monayunk who died on Sunday with very violent symptoms of hydrophobia, who had been inoculated with the disease from a bite of a cat. He was an apprentice to a blacksmith, whose shop is at Front and Morris streets. There was a cat in the shop when he went to open it three weeks ago. The cat sprang at him and made her teeth meet in his leg. The wound healed, and the poor boy had almost forgotten the occurrence. On Saturday, at the sight of water, he was seized with spasms. He suffered unutterable agony until Sunday noon, when death mercifully gave him a release.—*Philadelphia American*.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**T. B. BYNNER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY**; Agency for the AMERICAN WATCH; also, every variety of SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES, at the lowest market prices, No. 189 Broadway, New York—established twenty years. Trade Price Lists sent on application. January 19 fmw6mo

**HYGIENIC WINE—THE GREAT IMPORTED TONIC**.—It is utterly different from alcoholic bitters. It was endorsed by fifty-six members of the American Medical Association, with their signatures, Baltimore, May 1, 1866. All physicians who examine it unhesitatingly approve it. It is the BEST TONIC FOR LADIES known. Sample cases sent on receipt of \$15. LAMBERT & KAMPING, Importers, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

**MUSCAT PERLE**—Finest Table Wine. N. B.—Samples sent to physicians, with formula, free of charge. mw2mos June 25

**SEA ISLAND SHIRTS—A FIRST CLASS YOKO SHIRT**, for gentlemen for \$3 each. Will fit any well formed man perfectly. Made in the best manner from the excellent cottons of the ARKWAHNT MILLS and Linens of FENNEL & SON, BELFAST, IRELAND. These superb shirts will be sent to any point in the South where there is an Express Office for \$36 per dozen—the pay collected on delivery. All Linen SHIRTS, \$3 75. 3 and 4 ply Linen Collars, \$3 per dozen. India Gauze Underclothing, \$1 25 each. And a general assortment of Gentlemen's Goods at similar prices. Address orders to P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, 8 Park Row, New York.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE SCORNS GROW." The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease; it may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIE'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC, and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all eruptions of the skin, MAGGIE'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, No. 43 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. September 25 ly7

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world!** The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without lighting the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dye. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, For restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York. August 17 ly7

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY**, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. April 17 8mo.

**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP—THIS CELEBRATED Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. February 7 ly7

**ARTIFICIAL EYES**—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUGH and P. GOUGLIMANN (formerly of Rousselleau, of Paris), No. 699 Broadway, New York. April 14 ly7

"A malle was on her lip—health was in her look strength was in her step, and in her hands—PLANTATION BITTERS."

**S. T.—1860—X.** A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS Will cure Nervous Headache. Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips. Sour Stomach and Flatulency. Fatigues and Indigestion. Nervous Affections. Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath. Pain over the Eyes. Mental Despondency. Prostration; Great Weakness. Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c. Which are the evidences of LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms. After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmarish diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge! It is a most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties are wholly false. For the satisfaction of the public, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components. CALUMINA BARK.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits for the enormous price of six ounces in silver, under the name of *Jesuit's Powder*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI. King of France. Humboldt makes special reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels. CASCARILLA BARK.—For diarrhoea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels. DANIELSON.—For inflammation of the joints and dropsical affections. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion. LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility. WINTERGREEN.—For colds, rheumatism, &c. ANISE.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, mucus and milk; much used by mothers nursing. Also, hore-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, &c.

**S. T.—1860—X.** Another wonderful ingredient, of great use among the Spanish ladies of South America, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

**IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.** ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861. MRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years, and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am, respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862. RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefited by the use of the Plantation Bitters. They would send me two bottles more. Thy friend, SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 11, 1863.

MRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—Please send us another two cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed. Yours, &c. GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which has not heretofore been possible. The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. Beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is Unsurpassed over every cork. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. April 20 fmwly7

## JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

# CHARLESTON HOUSE, STOLL, WEBB & CO.,

No. 287 KING STREET,

Several cheap lots of DRY GOODS, together with a full STOCK on hand. Many of the styles we have marked down to very LOW PRICES, as per advertisement.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that we have largely increased our Store and STOCK OF GOODS, to meet the great demand for GOODS in our LINE. Our taking in the adjoining Store enables us to keep a much larger assortment in each department. The greater part of our stock was bought when the Northern markets were at the lowest prices. We are thereby enabled to sell our goods as low, if not LOWER, than any Dry Goods House in the city, notwithstanding the present advance in the Northern market for almost every article in our line. We have some very leading articles at very low prices in each department, and we will guarantee to sell all other styles at the lowest market prices. We have ONE PRICE, and every article is marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

Liberal deductions are made on all goods bought by the piece, for cash. N. B.—Ladies purchasing Dry Goods for their Country friends will find it to their advantage to give us a call. We take special pains in packing, and we have made arrangements with the Express Companies to carry all packages at the very lowest rates. No charges for packing and shipping.

Our COUNTRY FRIENDS, entrusting their orders to us, will find them as well cared for as if they were selecting for themselves.

Each department will be found full, the styles well selected, and in every variety.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:

## LONGCLOTH DEPARTMENT.

3-4 LONGCLOTHS at 15 cents

3-4 to 7-8 Longcloths at 17, 18 to 20 cents

Superior 7-8 Shirting Longcloths at 23 cents by the piece

The best brands in 7-8 and 4-4 American Longcloths

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LONGCLOTHS IN ALL QUALITIES.

Extra English Shirting at 35 and 37 cents

The above goods are not to be found anywhere else. We consider them cheaper than American Longcloths at same prices.

FINE UNBLEACHED LONGCLOTHS AND SEA ISLAND BROWN SHIRTINGS.

Extra Heavy Brown Shirtings, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide

Extra Heavy Cotton Sheetings in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 wide

Pillow Case Longcloths at all prices.

## LINEN DEPARTMENT.

IRISH LINENS in all of the best makes, put up in half pieces for family use, which we will sell at Wholesale prices.

Also, a good assortment of prices for the Retail Department. Pillow Linens in all widths, Linen Sheetings in all widths.

A cheap lot of Bleached Table Damask (all Linen), which we offer at \$1.25 per yard

Damask Cloths, Damask Napkins, Damask Doilies, Damask Tray Cloths, Colored Table Damask and Colored Damask Doilies.

More of those extra quality 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$7 to \$10; best quality Mosquito Bobinet in 90, 100, and 108 inches wide, which we will sell low by the piece. Best quality Pavilion Gauze just received.

One case Linen Crash at 12 1/2 cents; Russia Diapers in all widths and qualities.

One case of cheap Linen Huckaback Towelling at 25 cents per yard. Dowels and Scotch Diaper Towelling in all qualities.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT

WILL BE FOUND FULL AND WELL ASSORTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF CONSUMERS.

## CALICO DEPARTMENT

IS WELL ASSORTED IN STYLES AND COLORS, FROM THE BEST MAKES. WE ARE OFFERING Good Style Dress Prints at 20 cents, warranted fast colors.

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

LENOS AND MOZAMBIQUES FROM 25 TO 37 1/2 CENTS. EMBROIDERED, ENGLISH BAREGES at 35 cents, in good styles.

A few pieces Embroidered Pineapple Grenadines, at 25 cents, a little damaged. Together with low prices as are to be found in the city.

## COLORS MUSLINS.

We are offering a cheap lot of Colored Muslins at 25 cents, a few pieces at 22 cents, a good assortment at 35, 37 1/2, 40, 45 to 50 cents.

A cheap lot of French Chintz Muslins marked down to 50 cents, worth 80 cents first part of the season. A few colored Muslin Robe Dresses.

## BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP BLACK BAREGES AND CRAPE MARETZ. Black Tamartines. Black Shally Cloths, very desirable goods. Lupin's best Black Shally, in all qualities. Lupin's Bombazines, Black Alpaca. 8-4 White Barege for Shawls. 8-4 Black Barege for Shawls. Black English Grenadines, Black Muslins. Plain Black Lawns. Black Dress Silks. Oil Silk.

BLACK AND COLORED PARASOLS.

## HOOP SKIRTS,

IN ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES AND OF THE BEST MAKES.

## WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT WHITE COTTON CAMBRIC AT ALL PRICES; very good quality at 35 cents. Jaconet Cambric in all qualities. Soft finish Jaconets. Nainsook Muslins and Mull Muslins, very good, at 37 1/2 cents. Cheap lot of Dotted Swiss at 35 cents. All other qualities in Dotted, Embroidered, Striped and Plaid Swisses, Frilled and Tucked Spencer Muslins. Plaid Cambrics in every variety, some as low as 25 cents.

A LARGE LOT MARKED DOWN TO FIFTY CENTS.

8-4 FRENCH MUSLIN for shawls. A full stock of finest quality Swiss Muslins for Evening Dresses. Colored and White Organdie Muslin. Together with every other article in the White Goods line.

## LACE DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, both in Cambric and Swiss, to be found in the city; Together with Real Laces, Imitation Laces, Collars and Cuffs, Linen Sets, Embroidered Sets, Lace Sets, Lace Collars, Embroidered Collars, Frillings and Buffings.